Interested in the East? Be Sure To See "Positions" P. 8

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Bruce Hutchison

States Deportation As Very Unlikely Solution

The deportation of Japanese from Canada is absolutely improbable and would not be allowed by any Canadian Parliament, states Bruce Hutchison, described by the Comox Argus as "undoubtedly the best informed political writer in B.C."

In making his remarks, Hutchison points out the significance of the franchise for Japanese in Ontario. The best possible solution, since deportation is very unlikely is to scatter the Japanese population throughout Canada, he states.

The article ran as follows:

"According to an obscure item in the public press, which has never been elaborated, the Canadian Japanese now in Ontario will be given the vote in the provincial election.

"This may appear at first sight to be Ontario's business only. Actually, it deeply concerns us in British Columbia, where the pre-war Japanese problem was concentrated.

"If the largest province in Canada gives the Japanese the vote, with hardly a thought, we may expect other eastern provinces to do the same. If those provinces think so lightly of the Japanese menace as to enfranchise the Japanese, what possible chance is there that they will vote for the deportation of the Japanese after the war? None, I should think.

"We shall be crazy here on this coast if we count on the deportation of the Japanese. It is my humble opinion that the Canadian Parliament simply will not stand for it, no matter how much fuss we make. I do not think that Mr. King has any thought of doing it. I doubt that any alternative government would do it.

"The best that we can hope, or I should say, is that the Japanese will not be concentrated again on this coast, but will remain distributed widely throughout Canada. Perhaps the granting of the franchise to them in Ontario will attract them from this region, where there is no possibility of our giving them the vote within measurable time."

The "Argus" goes on to add that in its opinion "there is not the remotest chance of the Japanese being expatriated at the end of the war. But if British Columbia people all keep on shouting loudly enough, the Japanese may never get back to B.C."

Minister Defends Niseis' Position

Statements in Prairie Paper Branded as False

NOKOMIS, Sask.—Indications of the growing interest in the problem of the Japanese Canadians is seen even here in the central province of Saskatchewan, where the number of Japanese residing is very small.

In reply to an editorial of the Nokomis Times which stated that "faithful" American Japanese were stealing the latest designs of planes before Pearl Harbor and sending them to their homeland to be later used against U.S. and another line that read "But we don't want this yellow skum whether they were born in Canada or in Tokio", Rev. P.H. Morgan, minister of the Strasbourg United Church, Strasbourg, Sask. came resolutely to the defense of the Japanese Canadians.

Stated his letter to the editor: "The report of the Tolan Commission to the United States Government proves that your statements are both false and misleading. In that report, the American secretary for war, Henry L. Stimson, and Mr. Gabrielson, the Chief of Police in Honolulu stated that neither on December 7th, nor at any other time after that date, was a single case of espionage or sabotage by civilian Japanese reported to them, either on the Hawaiian Islands or on the West Coast of the United States.

"Do you know Mr. Editor, that this "Yellow Skum" as you call them, have the lowest crime record of any national group in Canada, lower even than the Scandinavian. Do you also know that juvenile delinquency is practically unknown among the Japanese Canadian?

"In your editorial you imply that the statements on the Japanese question in Canada, made by the various Christian Missionary Societies are false, and that they are based on sentiment rather than fact. You imply that they are misleading the people. You Mr. Editor, are the one who is issuing statements based on sentiment rather than fact, and misleading the people!"

In his reply to Mr. Morgan, the editor begins with a half-hearted apology stating, "If I worked 1½ days

(See NOKOMIS P. 8)

Fair Play For Nisei Ask Chinese

California Conference Brands Anti-Japanese Movement as Undemocratic and Un-Christian

BERKELEY, Calif.—Meeting in a conference last week at Lake Tahoe, a group of young California Chinese Americans went on record asking fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The 1943 Lake Tahoe Chinese Christian Youth Conference unanimously passed a resolution at its plenary session on July 25, opposing expressions of racial hatred and discrimination affecting loyal Japanese Americans.

The resolution declared:

"WHEREAS the war with Japan has [illegible] well organized propaganda of racial hatred and discrimination affecting loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and

"WHEREAS such propaganda as 'No Japs in California' which is gaining prevalence in the state is against all principles of fair play and harmful to a true democracy;

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that we, the Chinese youth of the Lake Tahoe Christian Conference, in consonance with the sentiment of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek as expressed in her speech 'No Hatred Toward the Japanese People' condemn such activities to be un-American, un-democratic and un-Christian."

The resolution also supported the efforts of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California is the honorary chairman, and also urged that local committees be set up throughout the Pacific coast to counteract the propaganda of racial prejudice and unconstitutional discrimination to the end that the foundations for a just and durable peace may be laid."

REV. LINDSAY VISITOR

[illegible]—A visitor this week was Rev. [illegible] C. Lindsay, United Church M[illegible] of Lillooet, B.C.

[illegible] returning to her home, Rev. [illegible] will visit New Denver. While [illegible] she was the guest of Miss N. [illegible]

158 Nisei Teachers Prepare For Classes at End of Summer School

Importance Of Teaching Position Stressed by A.R. Lord in Final Talk

NEW DENVER— Completing a strenuous four weeks course of study in basic teaching methods, 158 Nisei teachers left for their various centres to begin a new term in the B.C. Security Commission schools. From their studies they took with them pointers and new ideas imparted to them from the instructors from the Vancouver schools. Certificates will be mailed to them as soon as they are ready, Hide A. Hyodo, school director, stated.

In his final message to the student teachers at Friday morning assembly in the open air, A.R. Lord, principal of the Vancouver Normal School, stressed the importance of the teaching profession. "There is a bond of comradeship among all teachers in Canada and America, he stated, and you have equal responsibility, if not more, by your unique position."

President of the Students' Council Takashi Tsuji spoke briefly thanking the instructors for their work and the students for their co-operation.

J.W. Jewett, inspector of schools for the Kootenay District, made a generous offer to assist the teachers whenever possible. Present also at the closing ceremony was Mrs. C.V. Booth, school supervisor for the B.C. Security Commission.

PRESENT GIFTS

Gifts of appreciation were presented by Irene Uchida, vice-president of the Students' Council, to the instructors and to Miss Hide Hyodo and Miss Teruko Hidaka, director and assistant director of the interior schools.

The instructors for the summer school were F.C. Boyes (principal) and Mr. and Mrs. Lee of the Vancouver Normal School, Miss V. Campbell of the Vancouver Primary Teachers Model School, Miss Z. Manning, principal of the Provincial Government Model School and Mr. H. Boltwood of the Vancouver Tecumseh School.

The final week of the school was highlighted by a delightful concert held in the open air on the lawn of the Government House. Every item proved a hit with the audience, the play, "The History of New Denver" being acclaimed by town residents as one of the best ever seen in the district.

(SEE SCHOOL P. 8)

F. Boyes Congratulates Last Year's Teachers Who Did "Good" Work

NEW DENVER—Consisting of 18 mimeographed sheets, the third number of the "Summer School Echoes" was presented by the editorial board to the New Denver Summer School as "a souvenir whereby we will always remember the school, the hospitality of the New Denver residents and the friends we have made."

In his message to the students, F. C. Boyes, principal, congratulated "those who were brave enough to undertake the task of teaching last year without any preparation." Only those of us who have taught can appreciate the difficulties you had to face and overcome, he stated. "We look at what you have accomplished and are amazed. It was 'good' in spite of crowded rooms, poor light and insufficient equipment."

"I would like to give a special word of thanks to your two supervisors, Miss Hyodo and Miss Hidaka, who worked constantly and untiringly to improve conditions for you and to your directors who have shown themselves to be real leaders. Continue to give them your loyal support and the children will receive the benefits of your united efforts."

Messages of encouragement were also extended by the other instructors of the school.

The paper listed 28 teachers from Lemon Creek, 7 from Rosebery, 35 from Tashme, 28 from Bayfarm, 10 each from Kaslo and Sandon, 15 for New Denver, 12 from Popoff, 3 from Lillooet and two each from Bridge River, Greenwood, Christina Lake and Minto.

Tea, Coffee Rations Increased One-Third

OTTAWA, — An one-third increase in coffee and tea rations by Sept. 2, was the welcome announcement made last week by the Prices Board.

The present rations being one ounce of tea or four ounces of coffee per person weekly, an increase of a third would mean one and one third ounces of tea or five and one-third ounces of coffee weekly per person after September 2.

The increase becomes effective with the use of Ration Book 3 distributed this week. There will be no change in the value of the coupons, each being worth two ounces of tea or eight ounces of coffee but the increase will be effected by two coupons becoming valid every three weeks instead of four, as at present.

Permits Given To Students

Edmonton City Council Passes 3 Applications

EDMONTON, Alta.—Three Nisei were given permission by the Edmonton City Council to reside in the city and two were refused, reported the Edmonton Bulletin. Two of the three granted permission are entering the University of Alberta to continue their education. All will not become a charge on the municipality, and must satisfy the commissioners of their loyalty and general good standing in their former communities, the report stated. The three permitted to come to Edmonton are residents in Alberta.

The aldermen split evenly on the vote to exclude Hideo Kawahara, Kelowna, B.C. resident, from coming to Edmonton to attend the university.

Permission was granted to Sadako Goto, a former Edmonton resident who was born here, but now located at Slocan City, to come to Edmonton to reside with her sister. The sister is working for an Edmonton business firm and a brother is at present engaged as a research assistant at the University of Alberta's pathology department.

Kenneth Kuwabara, Calgary, was granted permission to come to the city to enter the university. He was born in Calgary, and his parents are naturalized subjects. He will be entering the faculty of applied science.

Roy Oshiro, former Vancouver Nisei now located at Coaldale, Alberta was given permission to come to the city to attend the normal school, it being intimated in a communication from Dr. Fred G. McNally, deputy minister of education, that he had been accepted for training as a teacher.

The application of Fred A. Sunahara, London, Ont., was ordered filed as there was no direct communication from him before the council. The request for permission to enter was conveyed in a letter from the assistant registrar of the university.

Aldermen of the city council were evenly split over the question of granting permission to the Nisei. Ald. H.D. Ainlay pointed out that the Japanese question in the United States was dealt with differently. There he said many Japanese were in the United States Army. They were required to accept the responsibilities as well as the advantages of citizenship. He favored permitting them to come to Edmonton provided the necessary guarantees required by the commissioners were furnished.

An Editor on the Japanese Problem

A Challenge to Our Intelligence

PENTICTON, B.C.—One of the most difficult problems in policy facing Canadians, particularly within British Columbia, is summed up in the question: "What shall we do with the Japanese after the war?", declares the Penticton Herald in a lengthy editorial on the subject.

If there should be some measure of compromise necessary so as to meet international rehabilitation, and to give sensibility to the word "victory", the Herald advises that "we should retain our own citizens of Japanese parentage, while ridding the country of non-citizens. It would be a compromise solution not satisfying everybody, but no policy will."

"We think, though, continues the article, that if we were to retain the Japanese Canadian citizens — subjecting each one to review and a scrutiny — we would satisfy the judgement of those who claim that only by such principles can some semblance of world understanding be built up.

"The immediate elimination of all non-Canadians on the other hand could carry with it the exclusion of further immigration, for a considerable time, for we could hardly kick out those within our borders and allow others in soon afterwards. It would carry its lesson to Japan—and at the same time give an answer to those who would say that the conferring of Canadian citizenship has been an empty gesture lacking integrity.

"Not every man who calls himself a Canadian citizen deserves the privilege. This must indeed apply to many a man whose loyalty really belongs to Japan. But there could be an exhaustive and protracted study of every Japanese-Canadian. If anything should be proved against him, he could be removed. If not, we should recognize that there should be still some application of the well-used British legal principle that a man is innocent until proven otherwise."

In concluding the article, the writer states that the problem "is a challenge to our idealism and hard-headedness. Let us give intelligent and considerate attention to all, but let us, above everything else, keep rabble rousing and buncombe in the background."

The New Canadian
P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.
An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada
Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

A Definite Policy Needed

One of Canada's national publications, which prides itself on an ear supposedly close to the ground, has recently forecast that a new political storm is a-brewing in British Columbia. The storm will rage, MacLean's magazine says, over the post-war fate of 20,000 Japanese evacuees; and this issue, farcically enough, will overshadow other questions of genuine national importance in political debate in this province.

The magazine does not detail the signs of the storm. It is pertinent to note, however, that in recent weeks a renewed interest in the question has sprung up, as it periodically seems to do. Self-important groups and individuals —in the Kootenays, in the Okanagan, in Alberni — are talking of expulsion and deportation, and thereby projecting themselves into the headlines in a topic of current news value. The fever, in fact has erupted in Toronto, where two worthy city officials have reportedly declared themselves unable to "trust a Jap" either outside or inside an internment camp.

Meanwhile, the human beings, men, women, and children, whose very life and existence is thus so casually and cold-bloodedly bandied about, go on about their daily toil, minding their own business, producing food for Canada to eat, fuel for Canada to burn, weapons of war to help Canada to fight.

But we would not be human, if at times we are not turned from our work with dismay at the blind, intolerant viciousness of it all. We would not be human if we wonder with despair in our hearts if our present toil and struggle to re-establish ourselves as self-reliant members of Canadian society is worthwhile.

For the fact is—as the Commissioner of Japanese Placement points out—that within a year after our familiar world came crashing down, the great majority of employable men among us are once more working at "essential jobs". In farm, forest and factory, our brain and muscle is again being turned into essential production. And surely enough, though with natural slowness, more and more of us are gathering together fragments of the past, of our beliefs and aspirations, and summoning up the courage to venture forth upon the road back into "normal Canadian life".

We have been assured by the officials whose duty and task it is to assist us along that road that our efforts are eminently worthwhile. But in answer to our questions regarding the post-war storm and its probable effect upon ourselves, they can only declare themselves as government servants carring out a program, not as government administrators shaping out a national policy.

It seems clear, therefore, that we need to turn to the makers of policy to inquire about the post-war issue. Although members of Parliament themselves have been refused a clear-cut statement on that question, THE NEW CANADIAN itself has no grave doubts as to the answer which the men entrusted with the gravest responsibilities of government carry in their own minds. It is clearly implied in the relocation program, and the efforts of the Government to establish our dispersal and resettlement as an established fact as soon as possible.

But doubts upon the validity of that answer have too often been cast by the apologetic and temporizing stand of government officials in the face of narrow, ignorant criticism. It has been weakened too often by deference to ranting politicians. It has lacked entirely the forthright implications of the American government, facing an identical situation.

In the United States, for instance, the White House itself has intervened with formal statements approving the enlistment of American-born Japanese men and women in the armed forces and the transfer by the War Relocation Authority of evacuees from relocation camps into "useful employment in normal communities." And thereby American-born Japanese have been encouraged in their loyalty and their effort to find the "road back"; while the American facists constantly urging continued confinement and postwar deportation of citizens have been roundly scored.

We are not indeed, asking the Government at Ottawa for a statement already denied to Members of Parliament, which might embarrass it politically. But we do not believe there is any need for it or its servants to refer to political race-mongers. On the contrary, we think that on the basis of our record to date the Government can take steps now to secure the co-operation and goodwill of Canadians both east and west of the Rockies in establishing a decent post-war solution which fair-minded citizens will applaud.

And we do believe that there are ways and means, similar to those adopted in the United States, by which our statesmen might indicate that they are prepared to defend the constitutional principles and rights of citizenship which some of our fellow-Canadians in their own blindness seek to destroy.

High and Low

By R. I.

The Summer School

New Denver, B.C.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR 158 Nisei teachers ended last Friday morning when in the shade of tall pine trees in the New Denver school-yard, they heard their instructors speak for the last time. It was a scene that everyone will remember—the picture of Nisei youth standing in a semi-circle quietly, youthfully, and yet with dignity, to listen to the final words of encouragement from their instructors, acknowledged to be the best in their profession in the province. With the singing of "God Save the King" the school came to an end and then they prepared to leave for their respective centres to begin teaching in two weeks time.

In many ways the school was an unique one. Here was a group of Nisei boys and girls, not university graduates as the city paper mistakenly stated, but boys and girls just out of high school. There were a few as young as seventeen and sixteen. On them was to fall during the coming school term the great work of molding Canadian citizens out of youngsters, who with their parents had been ejected from the coast one year ago.

What will they remember of the school? There are many things—only four weeks though it was. But whatever they do remember of the school, they will surely keep most vividly in their minds, the feeling of comradeship shared with their fellow students and yes, with their instructors. It was evident in every classroom and in the conversation of the students. It was no accident that many of them almost worshipped one instructor. They will not forget Mr. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Manning, Miss Campbell, Mr. Boltwood and Mr. Boyes. And it is quite probable that the instructors will not forget the 158 Nisei who came to them one morning in August, solemn-eyed and grim, to depart with them four weeks later, smiling, laughing, giggling, grinning and joking.

What did they learn in the four weeks? They learnt many things in a crowded program but above all, in the classroom, on the stage, out in the fields, and in extra-curricular activities, they learnt confidence. That confidence could be seen in the last week of the school when the notoriously reserved Nisei marched up to the front of the classroom to give short talks with smooth poise. The teachers are in no way a picked group of Nisei. They are the average second generation, and the school showed what the average Nisei can do when properly instructed and given the opportunity.

What will the residents of New Denver remember of them? They will recall with smiles the many sitting and standing at odd corners of the town, sketching and drawing. They will recall the group that paid a visit to them one evening to gather materials for their forthcoming play on the history of New Denver. They will recall the long parade of girls across the Carpenter Creek bridge at eight in the morning as they strode briskly to school.

The "residents" of the "Orchard" will remember the shrieks of laughter that came rolling endlessly from the huts where the students were bunked. The students themselves will always remember the friends they made and the mess-hall where they washed their own dishes. And everyone will remember the concert.

In many ways the concert was the climax of the month's program. On the green lawn of the "Government House", under stars in the cool night air, as a token of appreciation to the people of New Denver for their hospitality, the program was presented. Missing was the usual Japanese extravaganza of loud music, loud jabber, loud catcalls and endless eating. It was an entertaining program conducted simply and delightfully. Nisei went through their special numbers, singing, dancing and acting—with confidence. It was one of the best programs ever seen in these parts, New Denver people will tell you. But I wonder if anyone will remember what I think I will always remember.

It was when Ritsu Shin of Tashme was singing "Danny Boy". Somehow my eye caught the flag pole nearby, slimming its way to a sky getting darker but still streaked with the light of day. I caught our flag at the [illegible] It was not waving bravely in [illegible] as motion pictures are [illegible] to catch their banners; but [illegible] lay coiled around the pole, occasionally straightening out as the evening breeze caught its colors. The flag held my eye. From below came the strains of "Danny Boy", a song of Ireland sung by a Japanese girl in a Canadian [illegible]

There was nothing [illegible] that. But taking the [illegible] conditions and the work [illegible] to be the task of that [illegible] the coming year in [illegible] Canadian children. I [illegible] special picture at that [illegible] moment to be the [illegible] of happier days and [illegible] ship, neighbourliness and [illegible] among all people in the years to come.

The Question of Service

. . . A Similar Constructive Policy As in the United States Needed . . . Nisei Canadians Cannot Seek Rights and Privileges Without Fulfilling the Duties of Citizenship . . .

Every report to date on the now-famous Japanese-American combat team training for active service at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, indicates that the United States War Department came to a wise decision in reopening the ranks of the armed forces to American-born Japanese volunteers. Not content merely with that, moreover, a Senate military affairs committe has recommended that the "Nisei" be returned to their pre-Pearl Harbour status, to be "drafted in the same manner" as other Americans. Instances of both volunteers and draftees serving on land, sea and in the air on several active fronts are a regular feature in the "Nisei" press, which also relates a growing number of commissions being awarded to "American soldiers with Japanese faces." The latest development has been for the U. S. Women's Army Corps to begin recruiting for its first quota of 500 American-born Japanese girls.

In marked contrast to the program being thus successfully carried out by our ally to the south, neither the Nisei nor the Government has achieved any progress in this direction in Canada. Actually, since January, 1941, when Ottawa announced that following the report of its special committee on the Oriental question, that Canadians of Oriental ancestry would not be drafted "for the time being," the military status of the Nisei has been clouded in the extreme. No definite policy seems to have been followed by the department of National Defence. And subsequent developments, including the outbreak of war with Japan, evacuation and resettlement, and the establishment and extension of National Selective Service regulations have served to becloud the situation still further.

FEW NISEI SERVING

During 1941, it will be recalled, a few Nisei volunteers were enlisted in British Columbia; but a greater number of applications were rejected, apparently on racial grounds. At the same time, reports indicated that east of the Rockies, Canadian-born Japanese joined the armed forces both voluntarily and however, so far as available information goes, probably never exceeded two dozen. The majority of these were native Albertans, the others were from Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec. A number are now serving overseas, some as non-commissioned officers, while one others are stationed at camps on the Prairies and in Ontario. Two or three have been honorably discharged for physical reasons.

As relocation proceeds, the need for a clarification of the situation—and perhaps for a radical change—becomes increasingly apparent.

This writer talked with a number of young evacuees in scattered points east of the Rockies, who tried to enlist in various branches of the armed forces. Usually, they said, they were welcomed by recruiting officers, but their applications for enlistment have been turned down after being referred to headquarters at Ottawa. The same thing happened to a Nisei girl, who at first believed herself well on the way to becoming a member of the R.C. A. F., Women's Division.

Similarly a number of young men who registered in compliance with the general order of last spring recounted that they received their first draft calls, but after reporting for medical examinations nothing further happened. In one case a Nisei said that he had been issued a "special deferment" after reporting on the second call, but was informed that this did not imply an exemption in any way.

"GO HOME AGAIN"

One of the most interesting cases is recounted by a Vancouver-born youth, who went to the Prairies some years before the outbreak of the war with Japan. Never receiving a call, he attempted to enlist voluntarily in three separate services, but was rejected three times. Two months or so ago, however, he received a call to report for training. Accordingly, he put his affairs in order, quit his job, and on the appointed day turned up at the barracks. There followed a hurried consultation, after which he was informed that it was a mistake, and that he was to "go home again",—with one day's pay in his pocket. His request for a rejection badge was turned down, because, it was said, he would not need it. This answer, incidentally, leads this Nisei to express the belief that the draft might still be extended to Canadian-born Japanese.

Carrying the inconsistency in policy of its administration still further, a number of Japanese Canadians in the East are training with

(Continued on P. 7)

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙

購讀料 一部十仙 一月四十仙
前金 六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗

編輯兼發行人 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 伊藤良一
同 森文見
同 前田東

社説

「戦後の暴風」と日系人

政府に確固たる態度を要望

政界其他の消息に通じてゐると自ら誇つてゐるカナダの有力なる日刊新聞は、ビーシー州に於て政治的暴風が巻起る氣配があると最近報じてゐた。此の新聞はマクリーン誌によると、二萬人からの日本人移動者を戦後に如何するかといふ問題からきあつて、それはビーシー州に於ける他の重要な國家的重要問題とそつちのけにして議論される事になるであらうと云ふのである。

同誌は此の暴風なるもの、詳細については書いてゐないけれども日本人問題に關しては、時折持上る様にもれず最近もまた盛んに論議されはじめてゐる。即ちクートネー、すなはちアルバータ等に於て有力なる團体乃至個人が自称する連中が、戦後に日本人を放逐し送還せよと叫んで新聞ダネを提供してゐる。此の熱病に似た論議が最近トロントに於ても持上り、二人の市當局者は、インターンメントキャンプの内にあると外にあるとを問はず『日本人を信用』することは出来ないと言明したのである。

しかるに我々日本人はカナダの戦時經濟生活に立ちかへつて自活の道を講ずるために男女子供までも、カナダのために食糧を生産し薪を造り戦争遂行を援助するために有らゆる努力をさゝげてゐる。事實に於て、日本人再定住とつかまつてゐるコミッションの當局者が言つた如く、我々はこゝ一ヶ年ならずして大部分の者は再び重要なる仕事に就かうとする事が見てとられるのである。農地に於て山林に於て又は工場に於て、吾々の頭脳と筋肉は再び重要産業のために働きつゝあるのだ。而してよしんば遅々としたるものではあつても、吾々が過去に於て獲得した信念と勇氣とを再びとり戻して「カナダの正常生活」へ立ちかへる道を着々と進んでゐるのだ。

吾々が此の道を進むのを援助してゐる當局者も、吾々の努力はすばらしいものであることを認めてゐる。しかし乍ら、吾々が、戦後の暴風なるものが如何に影響してくるであらうかといふ點を、之らの當局に質問しても、彼等の答へは彼等は要するに政府のサーヴアントであつて政策を實行する役目しかなく、國家の政策そのものをつくるものではないといふにある。

そこで吾々としては、戦後の問題に就ては政策をつくる當事者そのものに打ち當つて之をたゞさなければならぬ。議會の代議士たちにも此の問題に關するハッキリした聲明は與へられてゐないのであるが、政府が如何に考へて居るであらうかはニューカナデアン夫れ自身が答へを示してゐる。即ち政府の再定住方策と夫れに對する努力は、日本人をカナダ各地に散在せしめて出来る限り早く再定住させ平常の生活に立ちかへらせると云ふことである。

然るに此の答へは、狭量にして無知なる論議の爲めに、政府當局者の態度は度々辯解的であつたり、當らずさはらずのものであつたりして甚だしく確實さを缺くことがある。そしてまた夫れは騒々しい政治家の論に譲歩して時々弱められる事もある。要するに問題は、同じやうな状態に直面してゐる米國政府の如き確断たる態度が缺如してゐるところにあるのである。

米國に於ては、米國生れの日系男女を兵隊に採用することに關しても或は戦時轉住當局がキャンプにゐる者を一般社會に於ける「有用なる仕事に就ける」ことに關しても、大統領自身が之に干渉して居るのである。之によつて「アメリカのファシスト」が絶えず日系人を轉住所に留めておき戦後には日本へ送還して了へと主張してゐるにも拘らず、アメリカ生れの日系二世は米國に對する忠誠をはげみ平常生活に立ちかへる努力に一段と拍車をかけて居るのだ。

吾々は政府に對して、既に前議會の代議士たちに對して拒否してゐる聲明をなす事を要求するものではない。しかし吾々は政府乃至は其のサーヴアントが人種的な宣傳を事とする政治屋にも妥協する必要は少しもないことを確信するものである。それどころか、今日までの吾々のレコードに照して公正なる市民が賛同するであらうところの適正なる戦後問題解決策を樹立する爲めにロッキー山の東西をとはずカナダ人の協力と善意を獲得する手段を今にして政府は講ずべきであると吾々は考へる。

しかしてまた二重目的なるカナダ人の或者が破壊しようと試みてゐる吾々の憲法上の根本的主義と權利を擁護する爲めには、吾々が度々報道してゐる米國に於てなされてゐる如き方法があることを吾々は信ずるものである。

第二世と軍隊服務の問題

『日本人の顔をしたアメリカ人兵隊』

目下米國ミシシッピー州シェルビー兵營に於て訓練を受けて居る日系米國戦闘部隊に關する有らゆる情報は、米國政府當局者が米國生れの日系青年を志願兵として軍隊に再び採用する道を開いたことは非常に賢明な決定であつたことを證示してゐる。それのみでなく、米國議會上院の軍事委員會は「二世」の資格をパールハーバー以前に戻して他のアメリカ人同様に徴集せよと進言して居るが、志願兵も徴集されたものも方々の戦線に於て活躍してゐる事が報ぜられて居り『日本人の顔をしたアメリカの兵隊』がドシドシと将校に昇進してゐる。而して最近には米國の婦人補助軍隊でも米國生れの日系が一千五百名を第一回分として採用する事になつた。

◇

斯くの如くアメリカに於ては日系兵士に關するプログラムが成功裡に着々と進められてゐるに比してカナダ側では政府當局も二世自身もこれに關して殆ど動きを見せてゐない。實際に於て一九四一年一月、オタワ政府が東洋人問題に關する特別委員會の東洋人系カナダ人は「當分の間」は徴集はしないといふ報告を發表した時此の方、二世の軍隊に關する資格はハッキリしてゐない。オタワ政府國防省でも決定的な政策はたてゝゐない如くであり、日系人の戦争開始に續いて起つた移動、再定住、ナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイス規定の徴兵業務によつて事態は一段と暗がりへ押しやられた形である。一九四一年中に於てはビーシー州に於ても數名の二世が徴集せられたけれども、大多數の申請は人種的理由から之を拒否された。同時にロッキーの東に於てはカナダ生れの日系人が志願、徴集の如何によつて軍隊に入つた事が報告されてゐる。しかし其の總數は吾々の知り得る限りでは二ダズンを越してはゐない。其の大部分はアルバータ出身者であり他はサスカチワン、オンタリオ、ケベックからである。中には下士として海外で服務してゐる者もあり他は平原州やオンタリオの兵營に居る。

◇

再定住が進行するに從ひ此の事態は明白にされなければならぬ。東部各地に移住して居る青年たちも軍隊の色々な部門に入隊しようとしたけれども、常に徴募官は彼等を歓迎するものゝオタワの本部の方で夫れを却下して了ふと云ふことである。同じことはカナダ空軍の婦人部に入らうとした二世が十人にも起つたのである。同様に春の頃のゼネラル・オーダーに應じて登録した二世たちも第一のドラフト・コールは受けたが身体検査を受けたきりで其のまゝとなつてゐる。最も興味あるケースの一つは晩香坡生れの青年で日本との戦争が始まる數年前に平原州に行つた者についてである。彼は一度もコールされた事がなく、三つの別個な部門に對して志願したのであるが三度とも拒否された。ところが二ヶ月ばかり前に彼はコールされて訓練を受ける事になつた。そこで彼は仕事を止めて萬端の用意をなしきめられた日に兵營に出頭したところ、大急ぎで何事か相談してゐたが、ミステーキでコールされたのだと云ふ事になつて家へ歸らされた。……尤も一日分だけの兵隊の給料は貰つて。彼が除隊のバッヂを要求したところ、そんな必要はないと云ふので之を拒否された。之によつて彼は、まだカナダ生れの二世にも徴集は適用されることになるかも知れないと考へてゐるのである。斯うした實例があるにも拘らず東部ではカナダ生れの日系數名が傭兵としての訓練を受けて居る。之らの大部分は彼等が通學してゐる大學や専門學校を通して入隊したものであり少數は志願したものである。併し少くとも一つの學校では二世學生は軍隊教練から除外されてゐるといふ事實もある。

◇

以上に掲げた如き矛盾せる色々な噂や誤つた情報を産み其の結果として實際の政策が如何なるものであるか又は何ういふ風になるうとしてゐるのであるかにつき誰れもがハッキリした觀念を持ち得ない如くである。しかしながらカナダに於て新しき世界を建設しようとしてゐる日系二世達は二つの事を知る必要がある。其の一つは彼等は何を信じ何事をなさうと用意してゐるかといふ事であり、第二は其の政策を決定すべき國防省が何ういふ事を考へてゐるだらうかといふ點である。日系人が彼等のホームを立ちのかされ彼等の市民權を無視されたことは彼等の態度決定に大きな影響を與へてゐるであらうが、しかし東部に行つてゐる青年たちが彼等のカナダ人としての精神を發揮しようとしてゐる事は他の者に對するよき指導となつてゐる。若し吾々が不公正に對して吾々の市民としての資格を基礎にし乃至は生活の根底を脅かしてゐる政策に對する人間として抗議しても、それは何も此國に對する反抗ではなく、寧ろ吾々に課せられてゐる義務でさへもあるといふ事が當然る。權利と特權を要求する吾等にして、假令當局の處置の命令にはと云へ、義務と責任を回避する如きことがあつては、吾等をインターンメントキャンプへ入れ置くには追放せよと攻撃してゐる者に對して防護し得べからざることになるからである。而して二世は今こそ彼等に對して國家が要求してゐる市民權の最も重大なる試練を受ける事なくしてはカナダ人から其の蔑意と侮辱とを受けることは出来ないであらう。米國に於ける事態が最後の決定を見るに到る最も重要なる要素となるものは「日本人の顔をしたアメリカ人兵隊」七千五百人の記録であるだらう。アメリカに於ける二世の兵隊と他の同胞との關係が極めて満足すべき状態にあると最近公表された點もカナダの當局者に注意したいところである。一九四一年に東洋人系カナダ人を調査することに關して、オタワ政府の特別委員會の決定が二つに別れた主なる理由は、「不測の出来事を恐れる」といふにあつた。吾々は斯うした要素の不必要であることを強調して主張してゐいたのであるが、アメリカの例によればそれは實證されたと云へる。アメリカ側に於て日系軍人がつくつた記録のうつくしいレコードはアメリカの市民として日系人再定住を受入れさせる上の大きなかぎとなつてゐる。カナダに於ける事態もアメリカと一致する。オタワ當局の間に於ても審議アメリカと同じやうな建設的方策を採用しようといふ意向のものがある。軍事に關してオタワ政府の當局者を國防省の當局にハッキリした政策が立てられるであらうといふ可能性も見られるのである。

ピーシー州の望み得る最善の對策は「沿岸集結を避け國中に散在させる」こと

『戰後の日本人問題』に對する政界消息通の意見

晩香坡島コートネーの「コモックス・アーガス」紙は「ピーシー州に於ける政界消息通第一人者」アール・パッサン氏の「カナダに於ける日本人問題」に關する所論を次の如く紹介してゐる。——「オンタリオ州における日系カナダ市民は同州議會總選擧に際して選擧權行使を許された。これは最初オンタリオ州だけの事だと見ねた實際に於ては戰前日本人問題の中心地であつたピーシー州にとつても重大なる關心を呼起す事である。カナダ最大の州が日系人に選擧權を認めた以上東部諸州も之に倣ふであらう事を吾等は豫期しなければならぬ。而して若し東部諸州が日本人に選擧權を與へることも遠く遠くとるならば、彼等が戰後に日本人を追還することに贊成の投票をするとは豫期できないのである。若し日本人を追還する事が出來ないとならばピーシー州では大變なことになるが、カナダの政府は吾々が如何に騷ぎ立てゝも取上げねであらうしキング首相も日本人送還を考へてゐるとは思へない。そして又他の政府になつたところで同じ事であらう。そこで吾々の望み得る最善のことは、日本人を沿岸に集結させずにカナダ中に散在させるといふことであると自分は考へる。オンタリオ州に於て日系市民に選擧權を認めたといふことは、何時になつても選擧權は認められさうにもないピーシー州に居る日本人に對して恐らくは東部は大きな魅力となるであらう」

◇

(ペンチクトン發)カナダ殊にピーシー州が直面する最も困難なる問題の一つは「戰後に日本人を何うするか」と云ふことであるが、ペンチクトン・ヘラルド紙は長文の論説を揭げて「若し國際的な復員問題に關連しての必要から妥協的策をとるとするならば、日系市民はカナダに留まらせて非市民は日本へ歸すと云ふことである。それは妥協的な解決策であつて總てを滿足させるものではないが夫れ以外の策はない。而して日系市民を此國に留まらせるならば—各個人に就て調査した上で—それは、斯くすることによつて國際的なよき理解を建設し得ると主張してゐる人々をも滿足させる事が出來るであらう」云々と書いてゐる。

◇

(晩香坡發)九月半ばにポートアルバーニに於て開催される事になつてゐるピーシー州市町村聯盟の大會における論議題目の中にはカナダに居る日本人全部を日本へ送り返し戰後には永久に日本人を排除せよと要求する決議文があるが、之はアルバーニの市會から提出されたものである。

軍隊の惡口を書いた手紙

當局に發見されて收監された白人

(晩香坡發)晩市在住の一白人は新兵、訓練所要は軍隊のやり方について惡見を示した手紙を書いたかどで六ケ月の收監に處せられた右の手紙は去る三月オンタリオ州ストラットフォードに居る兄弟に宛てゝ書いたものでセンサー當局により發見されたのである。

交換船便で日本へ手紙が出せる

日米第二次戰時交換船グリップスホルム號の出帆日は未だ確定して居らないが大体九月一日以後にはニューヨークから出ると見られて居り同船では日本への手紙を出せることになつた。即ちオタワ政府外務省からセキュリティーコミションへ知らせて來たところによると規定は次の通りであり、發信者は嚴に校閲したがよいと思ふ。

(一)一家族から一通

(二)手紙は一枚だけ

(三)内容は全然個人的なことに限つて、政府の方策や政治問題に言及せぬこと

(四)手紙は英文で書くこと

(五)英文以外で書く場合は封筒に其旨記しておく事(日本語なら"Written in Japanese"としておけばよい)

(六)手紙には普通の郵税をはること(五仙)

(七)封筒には"via Gripsholm"と書いておくこと。

◇

(オタワ發)今回の日米加人非戰鬪員約千五百名の交換には二百餘名のカナダ人にして日本に抑留されてゐる者も含まれる筈だと頗政府外務省では語つてゐる。今度の交換船にもスエーデンのグリップスホルム號が使用され九月一日頃にニューヨーク港を出帆して十月十五日頃に印度のポルトガル領マーマゴア港で交換が行はれる事になつてゐる。

大都會に集中せずに小タウンで活動する二世

オンタリオ州内で重く用ゐらる

(次に揭げるのは非戰鬪員交換船で日本へ行く事になりトロントまで行つてゐる辻弘太郎氏から來た手紙の一節である。)

「トロントはさすがにカナダ第二の都會だけあつて晩市などは比較にならぬほど廣大なもので大建築大工場も無數にあつてピーシーの田舍者には一寸目を驚かすものがある。しかし市街は少々古びてゐてあまり綺麗ではない。それに僕等の今住んで居る所は市の中心に近い便利な位置にはあるが、裏町の狹苦しい餘り居心地のよい所ではない。例へて言ふなら晩市のロブソン街をグランヴイル街から東へ二、三ブロック行くとあまり綺麗でない同型の小家屋が並んでゐる、恰度あのやうな家が隙間もなく並んでゐる。そして一家屋に必ず二、三家族が住んでゐるから狹苦しいのはそれで大抵想像がつくだらう。日本人(主に二世)は相當多數當市に來てゐると見え一歩街頭に出れば晩市で見知りの青年たちに度々出會す。田舍にも相當仕事があるが希望者がなく、當局も市内ばかりに日本人の集結する事には大分頭を惱まして居るさうである。成人の話に—このオンタリオ州には二千、三千人を有する小タウンが無數にある何所も人力不足で人手を要求してゐる。そこで二、三人宛日本人が分散したら日白相互に非常な好成績を擧げる事は想像に難くない。現に此所から七、八十哩離れた人口三千餘の小タウンに二人の日本人青年が行つてゐるが三人とも日本人の特質を發揮して主人の認識を深め地位も給料もだんだん上がり今では其の青年に萬事をまかせ他の白人就働者の上位に立つて働いてゐるさうである。青春の血の燃えたつ彼等青年が愛する親兄弟たちと別れ、共に語らふ異性の友もなき索漠たる田舍生活は彼等には耐へ難き苦痛ではあらうが、地方の小タウンに於て活動することこそは、日系二世、否、日本人全体の興價を白人社會に認識させ彼等の地位を向上する上において最良の對策であらう—といふ事があつた。僕の友人アー君はトロントから十二哩離れた所でガーデナーとして働いてゐるが、白人間に好評を博し毎日彼方此方と引ッ張り凧で、體が二つあつても足りない位に働いてゐる。僕も一日行つて泊つて來たが、[illegible]した空氣も清澄で都會の[illegible]苦しい住居から解放されて何でもいへぬ爽快さを覺えたのであつた。それはとに此所の日本人の生活は非衛生的に感じられる」

さらに進出

マニトバ州の選擧でもシーシーエフが

(マニトバ州ザ・パス發)先週行はれたマニトバ州北部地方ザ・パスの州議會補缺選擧ではシーシーエフの候補者チャーブが三名の競立候補者を破つて勝々と當選した。同區はカナダの進步保守黨の首領ブラッケン氏の地盤だつたところで同氏は一九四一年の選擧には無競爭で當選したものであつたが今回はシーシーエフに根こそぎにされた形で、聯立派三名の候補者は立候補の保證金も沒收される程の慘敗であつた。當選したチャーヅは二十九歳の若さで鐵道技師である。

茶とコーヒーの定量增加

ジャムなどもラーション制度に

(オタワ發)九月二日からカナダのティーとコーフィーのラーションは三分の一增加されることになつた旨物價局から發表された。現在のラーションでは茶は一人一週に一オンス、コーフィーは四オンスとなつてゐるが今度は茶は一オンス三分の一、コーフィーは五オンス三分の一となるのである。而してこの增加は今週中に配給されるラーションブック第三號によつて實行されるのであるが年末までには更に定量が增加されることになるであらう。

(オタワ發)九月二日からホネー、ジャム、ゼリー、マーマレード類もラーション制になることになり、去る日曜日以來之等の品はラーション制施行開始まで販賣を停止。

(エドモントン發)エドモントン市會は日系二世三名が市内の學校に入るため市に在住することを許可したが何れもアルバータ州在住者で次の通りである。▲後藤定子——エドモントン生れで目下スチーマーカンシデーに在住者で大學に入るため▲桑原ケイスリーン—カルガリー在住▲大城ロバート—コールデール在住者で教師になるためノーマルスクールに入る筈

米加軍キスカ島を奪還と發表

(ワシントン發)アリューシアン群島中最後の日本軍根據地だつたキスカ島は米、加軍によつて奪還した。猛爆を加へた後八月十五日から米加軍は上陸を開始したのであるが、日本軍はそれ以前に何れへか立ち去つたらしく何等の反擊もなかつたのださうだ。

(ニューヨーク發)ドイツ側のラヂオ放送によるとキスカ島の日本軍は七月末にこそかに同島から撤退したのだといふ。アッツ島が米軍に奪還された以上キスカ島を保持する事は不可能だからといふのだ。

(ロンドン發)聯合軍の夏季攻勢を反擊し一遍に聯合軍を[illegible]と後退させてゐるソ聯軍は遂にカリコフを占領し、ドイツ軍は南方へ敗退した。同聯合軍は此の夏季攻勢で百萬の死傷者を出し、一九四一年六月廿二日の對ソ開戰以來七百萬の死傷者を出してゐることになる。

死亡

▲サンドンの宮田龜吉氏は入院加療中だつたが八月廿一日死去▲入院中だつたスローカンの川島龜吉氏は八月十八日死去十九日葬儀を執行した▲スローカンの神戸ヲ氏は八月十六日急病で死去翌日ニウデンヴァーで大葬、同氏は未亡人で三人の子供を殘し一居り人々から同情されてゐる▲グリンウッドの鈴木萬三郎氏(六一)は八月十五日同地病院にて病死、十七日葬式にて葬儀を執行した▲カズローの新井幸枝氏(四八)は永らくカズロー病院にて療養中だつたが八月十九日死去廿三日合同教會にて清水牧師司式の下に葬儀を執行▲タシメの宮際勘太郎氏は七月廿八日死去、册一日葬儀を執行

時計修繕業

▲どんな時計でも保險附で安價に修繕致します。なるべく書留便にて御送付下さい。書留を書くためシーオーデーで返送致します

田邊平五郎

● I guarantee repair on any make of watch.

● Please send by registered mail to avoid confusion. Repaired watches will be sent C.O.D. to the post office.

HEIGORO TANABE, Watchmaker & Jeweller, WESTWOLD, B.C.

時計修繕並に彫工業

▲時計材料一切廉價▲各方面よりの郵送による修繕も敏速確實に安價を以て御用命に應じます

スローカンシチー 重田房造

WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
House No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.

だん〲人員が減少する道路キャンプ

單調な生活を離れモツと自由な興味ある仕事に就く

（レヴェルストック發）當地ヤレカネス區の日本人道路キャンプには昨年五百餘名の勞働者が居たのであるが今では百四、五十名に過ぎず夫れも日に〱減少して行くといふさびしさである。キャンプ生活の單調さを、モツと自由な興味ある仕事につきたいと云ふ氣持から人々はビーシー州内又は東部の方に仕事口を見つけてキャンプを去るのである。而して州内では主としてソーミル、ログギングキャンプ、製鐵鋼鐵等に就いて居るが多くはレヴェルストックを中心として百五十哩の地點に於てであり、レヴェルストックの東五十哩のロージャースにはグレーシア製材所があつてスリーヴァレー、グリフインレーキ、ヤードクリーキ等のキャンプから四十名の二世が出働して居り、其他ドナルド（ロージアースとゴールデンの間）、シカモス、シーモアアーム（シカモスの北二十哩のシュスワツプレーキの沿岸）に就働してゐる者やオカスツプに働いてゐる者もゐる。

◇

（晩香坡發）八月十二日付のヴァンクーヴァー・サン紙の報ずるところによると、ブルーリヴァー方面の道路キャンプにゐる日本人をプリンスジオージ地方のソーミルに派働する件は餘りはか〲しく運んでゐないといふ。北方地方の製材所では道路キャンプに代表者を送つて人員募集に當つたのであるが日本人は彼等自身の代表者を一應ソーミルに派遣して實地の狀態を見たいと希望したので直ぐに話がまとまらなかつたのだといふ。

◇

（レヴェルストック通信）當キャンプはレヴェルストックから七哩離れた山中にありオンタリオ州にドーアノアグトリーを有するロイド氏とレヴェルストックに小さなソーミルを經營するズートレヤ氏の共同經營でありシーダー材を切つてゐるのである。

昨年當地方に移動し定住せる土屋一、日向野由一兩氏の斡旋により日本人キャンプが開設され日向野由一、竹井清水、崎山藤一三氏は本年六月廿二日から新キャンプに移り七月十四日にはスリーヴァレーの道路キャンプから河崎德助、大野春茂、大山磯松、濱崎繁雄、木村三之助の五氏、タフトの道路キャンプからも中川惣次郎、青山長太郎、志村勇、小山条吉、泉甲四郎の五氏が夫々移つて來て就働してゐる。

仕事は東部オンタリオに送るドア製造用のシーダー材七呎のクリアボルトをきるのが主で（サイズはシングルボルト二十六、七吋製）伐り賃は一本廿五仙、ロツグは千呎二弗、デレボンボールは三十呎より四十呎ので伐り賃一呎二仙乃至二仙半である。事業は大体向ふ三ヶ年間は繼續の豫定であり、日向野氏は日本人責任者としてスケーラーをつとめて居り木村氏はキャンプのコツクをしてゐる。郵便は一三八。御レヴェルストックのミルには日本人四五名が働いてゐる。（竹井清水）

◇

（ビーシー州タツペン通信）當地附近には中村長助氏のタイミルがあり日本人キャンプも設けられてゐて二十餘名が就働してゐるがミルは本年四月から運轉を開始して居るスムースに行つてゐるので冬季も仕事を續ける事が出來るだらうと見られてゐる。當地方には別に大きなオーチャードはないけれども各農家ではアツプル、チエリー、プラム、プルン等の果樹を二三十本づゝ植てあるのでアパーツ類にも不自由はないが今年は約半作だらうと云はれてゐる。七月末までにハイの第一期收穫も終へ八月初めからはグレーンと第二期のヘイ收穫を開始、九月中旬には全部の收穫が終る事と思ふ。我々老人は主に野菜畑の仕事をしてきたが人力不足のため主家の農園が忙しいので目下其の方の手傳ひをし終日炎天下で働き夕方涼しくなつてから野さい畑の手入れをするやうにしてゐる。ポテトは上出來で七月半からは食膳にのぼせてゐる
――（エフエス生）

（オシダーリヴァー通信）當地の道路キャンプには現在七十九名の日本人が就働して居るが難工事だと云はれてゐるにも拘らず好天氣のため工事は着々と進捗して目下東方四哩ぐらゐの所で工事中であるキャンプ親和會の三ヶ月毎の例會が七月廿五日午後開催せられ前委員長後藤榮助氏の挨拶、佐藤春市氏の會計報告あり承認せられた後委員の改選が行はれ左の諸氏が當選した。

佐藤春市、塘口登、佐々木熊見、山田正雄、安井昇、平田靜雄、井上勝蔵

尚親和會の委員長として長い間會務發展のため、又日人間の圓滿をはかるため獻身的に努力された後藤氏は近々本州方面に移住する事になつて委員長を辭したが會員一同同氏の努力に深謝してゐる（佐藤春市）

インテリアタウンの學校

二世教師のサマスクールも終了
ポプオフでも愈々校舎を設置

（ニユーデンヴァー發）四週間に亘る當地に於て開催された夏季講習會には百五十八名の二世教師が出席して基本的な教授方法に就て懸命に勉強し、各地のセキュリテーコミッション經營の學校に於て新學期を開始すべく歸途についたが講習會修業の證書は出來次第送付する事になつてゐる旨兵頭監督は發表してゐる。先週金曜日の最後のメツセーヂに於て晩香坡ノーマルスクールのロード校長は教師といふ職業の重要性を强調し又加と通じて教師には一つのつながりがあるが二世教師は其の特別な立場からして責任は他よりも一層重いものである點を指摘した。講習會の修了式に於ては學生委員會の主催長が指導者の努力と學生の協力に對して感謝の辭を述べたが、ターネー地方のジユエツト視學官も有らゆる援助を示し、セキュリチーコミッションの學校監督ブース夫人も出席した。又學生委員會の副會長内田アイリン孃からは講師そインテリアスクールの監督及副監督たる兵頭、日高兩孃に對して感謝の記念品が贈呈された。而新學期に於ける各學校の校長は次の如く任命され、講習會にはブリッヂリヴァー、リルーエツト、グリーンウツド、クリスチナレーキ、ミント方面からも出席者があつた。

△レモンクリーキ、內田アイリン△ローズベリー、岩崎ユミー△タシメー、岡村美惠△ベイファーム、辻隆△カスロー、藤田モリー△ニウデンヴァー、永井マリー△ポプオフ、田邊ヨシ子△サンドン、杉浦照枝

◇

（スローカン通信）過去數ヶ月間の懸案だつたポプオフに於ける校舍問題も同地日本人委員會の努力と在住者の理解ある協力により漸く解決し、第二バンクハウスを校舍に充てる事に確定、數日前コミション本部のイーストウード氏やインテリアタウン總監督のボーツビー氏等も視察に來て日本人委員會、父母教師會代表者と會談の結果、愈八月廿一日の土曜日より改築に着手してゐるが完成の曉は従來ベイファーム校で二部教授の下に授業を續けて居たのが獨立して教育される事になる譯だ。

日本人委員會改選

（スローカン通信）スローカン市內日本人委員會の幹部は互選の結果左の通り決定した。

△委員長島崎勇次△副委員長磯崎豊三△會計外川二郎△議長前波新一△副議長酒井新吉△監査役松本市十郎、樋口義一、中本貫一△幹事伊吹末次郎、山本武

（スローカン通信）八月廿二日の日曜當地佛教會主催の下に先亡日本人の追悼法要あり午後七時からベイファーム校庭に於て日本青年少女の盆踊りがあり盛況だつた

（サンドン通信）サンドンの日本人委員會は七月廿五日總會を開催會計其他諸報告が承認され一般投票により委員長、副委員長の改選を行ひ、正副委員長により幹部を推薦、各區別に評議員選擧を行ひ八月七日第一回役員會を開いて向ふ六ヶ月間のコミテーは成立した而して日本人コミテーは大体に於て從來の方針を延長遂行する旨を委員長より挨拶があつたが、教育方面に主力を注ぎ生活上に必須の米の平等配分、青物の廉價供給等に努力し同胞全体の生活に無理の行かぬやう相互協力して進む事になつた譯である。幹部は次の通り

▲委員長森助五郎▲副委員長臼井幸平▲議長杉万岩藏▲會計金光、中澤秀水▲幹事佐藤定教育部長近藤義藏▲社會部長木下雷助▲次長中塚一郎▲寺務部長疋田留吉▲運動部長林正雄▲英文書記木下美智子▲監査役唐津尙一、上野伴一▲相談役三宅隆吉▲名譽顧問桑原弘毅、平原隆智▲特別委員坂本靖太郎

セキュリテーコミッションの下に働いてゐたロツガー、ボーイズ、ウォツチマン、ホナスマシ其他各部署に亘り七月限り數十名がカツトされて異變を生じてゐるが一部は鑛山に仕事口を得て就働、まだ多少失業のまゝ休んでゐる向きがあり永久的に失業するのかどうかは決定して居らぬが兎に角動搖を來してゐる。尙サンドン日本人コミテー映畫部がニユーデンヴァー野球部並にカズローの交友會の招きにより兩地に出張上映の際受けた歡待に對し深謝してゐる。（杉万生）

婚約と結婚

ビーシー州オヤマの林千代子さんとケローナの山岡修雄氏とはオカナガンセンタの松本氏の媒酌で婚約△ポプオフの町田猛宣氏と渡邊初子孃は八月十六日結婚

出生

△スローカンの前波新一氏夫人は七月一日女兒分娩佳子と命名△横野石男氏夫人、春原敬一氏夫人は男兒、鈴木寅氏夫人は女兒分娩

福岡縣人宮原助太郎病氣にて入院加療中の處去る七月廿八日午後九時死去の節はタシメ在留皆樣の特別の御配慮に預り同日葬式萬端滯りなく告別式執行の際は多數御會葬下され且つ過分の香花弔辭等を賜ふし御芳志有難く紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候

在レモンクリーキ　親族總代　久保秀太郎
友人　小林　木下　藤崎　石井　橋本　宮崎　美山　阿部　廣濱

豫て入院加療中の宮田龜吉儀本日午前十一時五十分死去致候此段生前中の知諸臺に謹告仕候同時に生前中の御高誼に對し厚く御禮申述候

八月廿一日　サンドン
妻　スギ
孫　久
外親戚友人一同

覺

儀在命中は常に皆樣の御厚情を蒙り且つ八月十七日不幸の際は多數の御會葬を賜り種々御鄭重なる御弔意及御香典を賜りまして誠に有難く厚く御禮申上げます早速參上御禮申上ぐべき筈で御座いますが略儀乍ら紙上を以て御禮申上ます

一九四三年八月十七日
在アルバータ州アイアンスプリングス
父　谷口
母
兄
同
弟
同
同
親族總代
友人總代

幸枝

妻幸枝儀永らくカズロー病院にて療養中の處八月九日午後七時逝去翌十日當地佛教會に於て高野師司式の下に葬儀執行致しました際は多數御會葬下され且つ御鄭重なる御弔意を賜り有難く紙上を以て深く御禮申上ます

夫　新井
長男
次男
三男
長女
次女
三女
四女
五女
ウェストミンスター會員及友人一同

鈴木爲三郎

夫鈴木爲三郎儀グリンウツド病院にて八月十五日病死十七日葬式を執行致しました生前中の御交誼並に今回の不幸に際しては色々御同情を賜りました段紙上を以て厚く御禮申上ます

妻　鈴木コチヨ
長男　鈴木
兄　渡邊
友人代表

川島亀吉

儀兼て病氣加療中の處入院加療の効なく八月十八日午前六時五十分當地病院に於て死亡仕候生前中の御厚誼を謝し茲に謹告仕候尚葬儀の際は多忙中にも拘らず御會葬下され且つ色々と御厚情を賜り一々拜趨御禮申上ぐべき筈の處略儀乍ら紙上を以て御禮申上候

一九四三年八月二十日
親族總代　川島
友人總代　由井
スローカンシティー

時々變りゆく時局の大勢を日和見して夢のごとき背景に依賴心を持つは危險

マニトバ州ドミニオンシテー　三谷竹次郎

平原州の農業狀態と吾々移住者の實狀では、過去一ヶ年有餘にわたり各地の有志諸氏よりニューカナダアンへの通信や梅月記者の視察旅行記事により世の一般人士のほゞ了解されて居る事と思ふ。

春夏秋冬の一ヶ年四季の季節も當平原州では夏冬の二季といふてもよい位に氣候の變化が甚だしいのである。その冬季六ヶ月間即ち十一月より翌年四月までは地上が凍結して農業の働きは殆ど手のつけやうがない。そこで此の廣大なる土地の總ての耕作より播種收穫期は夏季僅に四、五ヶ月間になしとげねばならぬので、愈々五月の農繁期となるや其の多忙さといふたら、それこそ晝夜兼行と云つたほどの大多忙を極める。吾々も既にビーツの間引きホーイングは過去四、五週間にして終り、其の間晝中は一日十時間乃至十二時間の勞働を炎天焼くが如き曠野に身をさらして苦闘した結果は暫一ヶ年の生活に費する丈けの費用を稼ぎ得る事が出來たからである。

『郷に入りては郷に從へ』といふ諺もあるが、吾々がビーシー州で蒼百姓をして居る頃は、婦人が鍬り土によごれた身なりをして野に出ては人が笑ふ、收穫時の外は朝早くから晩遅くまで働くのは排斥の種になる、道のはたで婦人たちが荒仕事をしては隣の白人にきらはれるから注意せよ、などやかましく注意され又各自も其の氣持で出來るだけ所の風習を守つてきたものである。さうして全くそれに相違なく然うせねばならなかつたのだ。ビーシー州では何れにしても一部限られたやうな窮屈な百姓働きであつた。それにかゝわらぬか僅十エーカーの土地に從なら二、三エーカー殘捨して他は無策の繁茂地同樣、家內中が春は二月の頃から秋は十月の末方まで、忙しいで汗を流し、漸く取上げた收穫は一ヶ年の生活費にも事缺く樣な實にみじめなものであつた。

所が『所變れば風も變り、お家變れば主も變る』で、當平原州に來て見て、愈々五月初旬頃より農繁期節となれば、男たちは無論のこと、花の盛りの二十歲前後の娘さん達までが一見男女の區別もつかぬほどに日焼けした顏にストロー・ハットをかぶりオーヴァーオールにラバーの靴といふいでたちで朝は太陽の先に立ち、夜は星の輝く頃までも二頭の馬にムチ打ち、或はトラクターの運轉に、乳牛の尻追までもしての活動であるが大農家のお孃さんとは誰の目にも見られない程の働きぶりで感歎せずには居られない。總て仕事は最新式の機械によつてなされるのであるから、耐荷の割合には比較的に人力は要せないとは云ふものゝ、僅四、五ヶ月間に此の廣大なる土地の收穫までを片づけねばならぬのであるから其の働きもさこそと窺はれるのである。

且又吾等の見逃せないのは彼等農家の多くは今や戰亂の巷と化し祖國の存在すらも危き所の歐洲は大小各國の人種であることだ。然るに其の人達が何等一言の不平も言はず只默々として日業に精勵して居る樣は、これ自らの運命は自らが切開いて行くと云ふ堅忍不拔なる精神の現はれに外ならぬと思はれるのである。其の苦闘により其所に現はれしところのものは、大にしては國家產業の中心となり小は巨萬の富を貯へ以て彼等民族の根底は永久不動に此の大陸に築きあげられたのである。

悔いて詮なしとは云ふものゝ、若しも吾等にして四十年の昔にカナダに足跡を印してこの方、ビーシーの一角に蟄居せず全加にわたり彼等の如く奮闘し居りしならば他人種に優るとも劣らざる功績は現はし得たであらうと思はれる。而して又たとへ如何なる事變に遭遇するとも今日の如きみじめなる立場に置かるゝが如き事はなかつたらうと察せられるのである。しかし『失敗は成功の元』といふ事もある。第一世の吾々としては其の期は既に逸し去り過去を追想するも愚のきりであるが、第二世の將來はこれからが活躍期に向ふのだ。決して悲觀するに及ばぬ。カナダの資源寶庫は到るところ無盡藏である。

時々刻々と變り行く時局の大勢を日和見して夢のやうな背景に依賴心を持ち『取らぬ狸の皮算用』をして陰の方で空威張りして居ることは『虎の威を借る狐武士』と云ふものだ。一度事の間違つた其の際に千尋の谷底に顚落され目が醒めた時には既に遲し、悔を千歲に殘すのみだ。

如何にしてわれ／＼將來の運命を切り開き子孫の安住生活の根底を築くべきか

戰局の結果は別個の問題で、そんな事に迷はされ顚落して居る場合ではない。要は只自個將來の運命を如何にして切開き永久に子孫の安住生活の根底を如何にして築き上げるかだ。

彼の第一次歐洲大戰後に吾々の頭上へ襲ひ來りし大不況を回顧し今次の戰亂はそれに幾十倍するであらうかと想像する時、次に來るところの不況も亦大なる事は必然であると思はれる。其時に當り農業は假令人々は過剩となり勞力は有餘る、其時こそは吾々の足元へ火が燃え上る事を覺悟せねばならない。さうなつてから如何にジタバタ騷いで見たところで時既に遲しだ。その實態を切開き敗けずに押進んで行く準備をなすのが今だ。

聖句に『汝らは時を知れり今は眠より醒むる時なり。夜ふけて晝近づきぬ。されば我等は暗黒の業を捨てて光明の甲を着る可し』とある。幸ひに第二世達のうち心ある者は東部に進出して着々と其の地盤を固めつゝあると聞く。併しまだ／＼他にも多數に居る筈だ。それらの連中は下らぬ流言に迷はされず一時も早く自個將來の運命を決する準備をされよ。

同胞諸君よ、明治時代の老[illegible]ボレ船がいつも下らぬ事をならべ愚痴ばかり書立てると笑ふであらうが、許して貰ひたい。子孫を想ふ親の眞心からだ。自分は一生を通じて生存競爭の落伍者となり親友知己はもとより一般社會の世話者で日を送つてきた。其の受けたところの恩義は決して忘却しない。こゝに拙稿を書立てるも過去に受けた社會の恩義に報いるの、せめてもの一端と心得て[illegible]顧らぬ筆にて貴重な紙面を塞ぐのだ。

元[illegible]在住の[illegible]氏を始め舊[illegible]各地の親友知己の方々へ其後の安否をたづねもせず失禮してゐることを[illegible]つけて過去に受けた友情は日夜念頭に浮ぶ諸氏の面影を心のうちに描き諸の御健康によう永久に御健在なれと祈つてやまぬ。

アルバータ州ではレイモンドの樺山牧師、マニトバ州ではモーズの赤川牧師にお世話をお願ひしてありますので、兩氏が[illegible]で[illegible]行かれました[illegible]申込みについての便宜を願つて頂くやうお願ひ致して下さい。

ニューカナデアン

平原州向きの季節料理

アルバータ州ピクチュアビュート　宇野春江

食物のいたみ易い暑い折柄です。家族健康の爲にビタミンの野菜を獻立ていたしませう。――私たちが毎日元氣で活動して行く上にはヴイタミンを多量に含有せる新鮮な野菜を利用して榮養を採る事を第一に考へ、常に時節に適合した安價で手輕に出來、一家で充分嗜好を滿足させ且つ食慾を進めるやうに獻立てするのが私たち婦人の務めであります。私たち職業から平原州の田舍に移りましたものは、生魚を求めやうにもなか／＼困難で、たま／＼得られたとしても時期を過ぎした中古で魚のほんとうの味はなか／＼には味へないのでありますが、しかし幸ひにドコの御家庭も廣い廣いガーデンに惠まれてゐて、朝陽く水色の大空に映ゆる眞赤な太陽を浴びてまかれた夜露に肥るヴイタミンの多い新鮮な野菜を活用して料理する事が出來ます。次に私の經驗してゐる二つ三つの手輕な蔬菜料理を紹介いたします。

野菜の味噌あゑ

▲材料――サージン一罐（十人前）砂糖少々と酢、味噌を適宜の分量に混じて、よくすりつぶし新鮮なレタスを水洗ひしておきます。最後にサージン二、三尾をレタスの間に應じて入れ二三度ザツとまぜ、パーセリーかオニオンでも少々小さく刻み振りかけますと一層香りのよいさつぱりした暑中向きのお惣菜となります。大根やキューカンバーキヤベヂなどは一寸鹽もみして後加へますと歯切れのよい風味が出ます。生魚代用としてサージン罐で安價な野菜の味噌あゑが出來るのです。

やさいのサラダごメヨネード

▲サラダに必要なメヨネードの作り方――材料は△酢半カップ△水一カップ△砂糖半カップ△鹽チースプーン山盛一ぱい△マスタード、チースプーン三ばい△ブラックペパー、チースプーン半ばい△バタ、テーブルスプーン二はい△フラワー、チースプーン四はい△玉子（黄味）一ケ。以上の品をよくまぜ酢と水は最後に入れて靜かにかき廻し弱火にて十五分間ぐらゐグツ／＼と煮たせましたら、火をさまして後ビンに移します。酢の味や濃さは好みにより補つて頂きます。これで幾月でも長持する色彩のよいサラダドレッシングが出來ます。

▲野菜サラダはガーデンに澤山ある好みの新しい野菜を水洗ひし小さくきざみ皿に盛りまして、之に右のサラダドレッシング一二はいを振りかけて頂きます。ポテートやキヤロットや豆類は小さくサイズに切り、ザツと水煮して後皿に盛りあはせて頂きますと洋風向きで老人も子供も大喜びです。實用的なカロリー分の多い野菜サラダで食欲が進みます。バタの代用としてブレッドにつけレタスを挾んで頂きますと風流なランチが出來ます。

パンプキンジヤミ

昔なつかしい故國の人々も今ではビーツ耕作地では僅に縁遠くて餡は一寸ながめられません。そこで此の代用品として畑に澤山ゴロがつてゐる糖分の多いパンプキンを利用して子供さんたちのために色彩豐かな甘味ジヤムを作りませう。パンプキンの內側の種などを出し皮をむいて薄く切り軟かくなるまで蒸し煮致します。それを裏ごしするか擂つぶすかして鍋に入れ適宜に砂糖を混ぜて弱火にてねばり出る位まで煮ます。焦つくやうになりましたら少し熱湯を注ぎ緩めにします。好みによりシナモンを少々入れて下さい。美味な特品に劣らないジヤミが出來上ります。朝食のトーストやケーキなどへ塗へますと美しいから子供さんも目をさまします。

グリーンチーの代用品

▲材料――[illegible]平原州には澤山ある[illegible]ンを活用して[illegible]代用飲料を作[illegible]まつた[illegible]の中を[illegible]色にいつまで[illegible]も無い位いうまして[illegible]四分の三の割合にまぜ、食卓十分間前に熱湯を注いで差出して召し上れば、世間普通の美味な飲料となりますのである。下のビーツ仕事の一時に冷いのを一杯頂けば一しほ爽快な氣持を浮ばせる事が出來ます。

As Neighbours to Neighbours

Loyalty to World Community Eliminates Racial Clashes

IN INTRODUCING A series of articles dealing with the various aspects of Canada's minority problem to the readers of the "Federationist", British Columbia CCF organ published weekly at Vancouver, Doctor N. F. Black, well-known educationist, describes the various circumstances that gave birth to the "existence of scattered minority groups so increasingly characteristic a feature of the modern world." We must consider some of the reasons why the discussion of resultant problems usually generates so much more heat than light, states the writer.

Two short sketches, one on the word "loyalty" and the other on the progress of transportation and communication with regard to their effect on the world, are given by uDr. Black in describing these circumstances.

WORLD LOYALTY

"From the standpoint of world history it is but a short time since Europe was just a vast patchwork of feudal manors. There was the minumum of contact--social, political or commercial—between these curious medieval communities and over them the authority of any central government was little more than merely nominal.

"Within these tiny territorial units, upon a much more ancient loyalty based upon kinship there had been superimposed a loyalty to the lord and people of the manor; but that feudal loyalty implied no particular consciousness of obligations to and for people beyond the boundaries of the local community. Then, in process of time, but much more recently, than is generally supposed another loyalty was superimposed upon these two. Men boundaries of the local community, did not abandon their loyalty to their immediate community, but they learned a loyalty more broadly based, a loyalty to their nation."

Today we are at the beginning of an era of irremediable international confusion and disaster, continues the author, and to loyalty of kith and kin, and to loyalty to the nation, there is added another and still more comprehensive loyalty, a loyalty to a world community. To be a loyal citizen of the world, one must first become conscious of the world.

Continuing with his second sketch Dr. Black writes: It is only yesterday that the mariners of Europe, as a result of the adoption of new and improved instruments and methods of navigation, were able to cut the invisible bonds that tied them to the shore and to venture across the Atlantic Ocean.

"It is already trite to say that within the lifetime of almost the youngest reader, another ocean has been discovered, an ocean vaster than the Atlantic Ocean or the Indian Ocean or the Pacific Ocean or the Arctic Ocean or all of them combined. It is an ocean without shore lines, an ocean providing a highway—and that the shortest highway mathematically conceived —not merely between any two points on the shores of the Seven Seas but between any two points on the face of the earth.

"The invention of the airplane had dated and outdated forever the policies and attitudes of every kind of isolationist. These policies and attitudes—so deplorably common in Canada, as in other lands —were perhaps all very well in the world of yesterday. They are absurd and dangerously silly in the world of today. They will be ruinously disastrous if allowed to dominate the world of tomorrow."

Already the limited degree of contact made possible by the mastery of the seas and the construction of railroads has resulted in a great intermingling of the peoples and in the creation of minority groups in every land.

Canada provides abundant examples remarks Dr. Black, and declares, "Indeed, in this land we no longer have any majority group, in terms of national origin...so let us minorities get together and treat each other as neighbors should treat neighbors. Maybe we shall mutually discover that we are not such a bad lot after all!

THIS TIME

(L. F. J. in the Federationist)

This time
Let us not erect cenotaphs
Of dead grey stone
With querulous inscriptions
Looking to the past.

This time
Let us build living monuments;
Roomy houses
Set warm in gardens
With laughing children at the windows.

Let us build fine bodies
Of young men and women
Eager to produce enough for all
By cheerful industry.
Let us build communities.

With no race hatred;
Where people of all creeds and colors
Work and play together;
Creating a new spirit.
Making a new culture.

This time
Let us build!

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From coast to coast

NISEI VOICES

COWS

By M. O. O.

Lethbridge, Alta.

"I have writ an essay entitled, "Cows", regarding which I wish to read same ..."

Cows are four-legged animals of the female species, which give milk, so that the farmer doesn't have to get up at 4:30 in the morning for nothing. Really, cows are the most ornery of animals I've ever had the misfortune to know. They make my friends and me get up at an unearthly hour in the morning, summer or winter, Sundays and Christmas included, to relieve them of their milk. It is during this process of milking that the farmer gets beaten-up; a wet swishy tail smacking into a sleepy face leaning blissfully against a warm flank, suddenly waking you up from the reverie of a cheek-to-cheek dance; quick-moving hoofs hacking you on the shins; which reminds me of my "left-hook" days on the High School Junior fifteen; flying buckets of milk, which give you one of those femininely popular milk baths, and countless other unhappy incidents. Every cow seems to have different ideas on how to distress the farmer, and if you can control your temper after all those things have happened to you ... brother, you're a patient man!

But then, the only way to handle these critters seems to be with patience, because the abused farmer hasn't a chance to retaliate to her treatment of him anyway. Kicking her, or beating her with a stick doesn't do much good except to ease your temper somewhat, as the husky animal does not feel it, and such treatment, instead of curing her of her bad manners, quite often makes her much worse. No matter how these bovine quadrupeds treat you, you must pat them on the back and say such endearing things as, "You smelly ol' four-legged misfit", with gentle inflections. They seem to like it. They've got no sense at all, these cows.

At the very outset of our entry into the dairy business, we couldn't identify a single cow. They all looked alike in their black and white hides and fly-swatter ears. But as we gradually became accustomed to them, we found that they all had different faces, just as individually unique as people. But, one thing, they all seem so melancholy, wonder why? We've given the animals all kinds of names, but I won't mention them, because if and when I meet a charming young lady and she learns that I've named a cow after her ... well, she mightn't like it.

Sometimes a cow gets sick. Our boss doesn't bother calling a vet. He has so many heads that he says it's too expensive hiring a vet, but goes and konks the cow on the head, which we then lug to the "grave-yard". Once in a while Indians come to collect the dried bones. I hear these bones are marketable. Some industries use them to purify water in some process or another.

When a fresh cow comes in, that's when the fun begins, especially heifers, when we have to break them to the milking machine. Once they get used to the "tick-bish, tick-bish" of the machine though, they're like the rest.

Really, these cows are quite tame, you know, and one gets to like them after a while.

I heard an interesting story about a cow. She choked on a potato. The worried owner tried to push the potato out of her throat with a stick which was the nearest thing handy. The spud got through, but the stick broke off, and couldn't be removed. Fearing his cow would eventually die, he hurriedly sold it to a butcher, who killed and dressed it, and found to his amazement the stick in the stomach. Upon closer examination of the broken piece of stick, he found that it was a yardstick which he had lost ... he had used it to measure his sausages.

Education as a Preparation for complete living

From the talk given at the Opening Assembly of the New Denver Summer School by A. R. Lord, principal of the Vancouver Normal School.

I think everywhere it is realized that there are three fundamental things our boys and girls must have if they are going to live an abundant life in full measure.

The first of these things is knowledge. Knowledge is an accumulation of our ancestors throughout generations from which must be selected the things that are worthwhile and essential, classified and adapted to our present needs. We have this in our schools and we must lay a great amount of emphasis upon it. Personally I would place it first because I think there is a real danger that we men believe that fundamental things do not matter. They do tremendously.

The second is skills. The first of these is the skill to use the English language, either orally or in writing, in a correct and pleasing way. Another is the skill to use numbers accurately and quickly. A third is the skill to go out and find things for ourselves when we want to or need to; to read maps, to use reference materials and to discriminate between various reports or statements when they differ from each other.

ATTITUDE

The most important thing of all is attitude. We live in democracy. I suppose here in Canada we have tried democracy out twenty-five per cent. When I say that I am quoting a great man, Principal R. C. Wallace of Queens University. A democracy in its very essence means taking a wide variety of matters, a wide range of ideas working them out, analyzing them, and ultimately arriving at a solution which is the decision of the majority. It is, if you like, government by compromise.

I go into a small community where the residents want to start a school. There are only a half-dozen families and they are widely scattered. Each would like to have the new school in his own backyard. That isn't possible. So they measure out the distances and consider all the "ifs" and "ands" and arrive at a fair decision though some will be more inconvenienced than others. What happens then one school, Nisei students are bar- depends how much of the democratic way of life these people have in them. Perhaps some would say, "My children won't go", and as a result there can be no school and all suffer. They get together—the school is built—the children are educated and prospers.

Their great value I see it, lies in TOLERANCE, COOPERATION.

You have heard a great deal about activity programmes. I believe in them if they are used in moderation and with discretion. Their great values I see it, lies in the fact that through participating in an activity, children learn the two attitudes that are essential in democracy—tolerance and co-operation. Activity, if it is real and worthwhile means that children work together on a joint undertaking and that they give consideration to the ideas of each.

These are the fundamental attitudes, tolerance and co-operation. We had a war back in 1900, a war in South Africa. When it was over the government of Great Britain, in its great wisdom and tolerance said to the vanquished: "You may retain a great many of your own custom, and in particular you may retain your language." I have some South African books. One side of the page is printed in Afrikaan; the other side is in English. Every school must have both languages. If the district is predominately English, the language of instruction is English, but Afrikaan must be learned. If most of the people are Boers the school is taught in Afrikaan, but the pupils must also learn English. The native languages, Zulu, Bantu and Swazi are optional with Latin, French and German for matriculation.

The Question of Service

(Continue from P. 2)

reserve units. Most of these enlisted through the schools and colleges as volunteers. But in at least one school, Nisei students are barred from taking military training.

These inconsistencies have given red from taking military training and misinformed reports, with the rise to many widespread rumours results that no one seems to have a clear idea of what the actual policy is, nor what it is likely to be.

Yet the Canadian-born Japanese, seeking to establish a new world for themselves in Canada need to know two things: first, what they themselves believe and what they are prepared to do; second, what the Department of National Defence, which apparently decides policy, has in its mind. Questions of such vital importance obviously cannot be simply left up in the air.

It would be foolish to pretend that the belief and attitude of Canadians of Japanese origin have not been substantially influenced by their expulsion from their homes, the disregard of their citizenship, and the widespread hostility they have encountered. But the young men in the east, who have been trying to express their unaltered Canadian spirit have given a valuable lead to all the rest.

If we have protested against injustice on the basis of our status as citizens, or even as human beings owing a debt of livelihood to a country, not only are we impelled to serve that country, but we are surely obligated to do so. For us to seek rights and privileges and at the same time to disregard or evade duties and responsibilities, even with official sanction, would be as morally indefensible as the attacks of those who urge internment and post-war deportation. And certainly, it should be apparent that Nisei youngmen or their people cannot hope to secure the genuine goodwill and trust of the Canadianpeople unless they now are sharing in the gravest test of citizenship a country can offer. When the situation in the U.S. comes to a final settlement, the one factor of impressive importance will be the sevice record over 7,500 American soldiers with Japanese faces."

It is reasonable to expect that the Canadian authorities, facing pressing shortages are mindful of what is going on in the United States.

We hope they will take note of a recent official report which declares that relations between the Nisei servicemen and others has been wholly satisfactory. It was, it may be repeated again, the fear of incidents". Which was given as the cidents", which was given as the basic reason for the 1941 split decision of Ottawa's special committee against drafting Oriental-born Canadians. These columns have often reiterated the belief that this fear was on the whole an unnecessary one, and the American example now bears this out. The service record being established there, too, is an eviable one which is proving to be an invaluable factor in influencing the American public to accept the relocation program.

The situation in Canada is identical, and there is a considerable body of opinion, shared in quite high circles in Ottawa, that a similar constructive program looking toward the future be adopted. It does seem possible that a just and a clear-cut policy in regard to military duties could be evolved in Ottawa between the Department of Labor and the Department of National Defence.

Concert Hi-lights School

Send Gripsholm Letters As Soon as Possible

In a circular letter received from the British Columbia Security Commission, the External Affairs Department advises that Japanese civilians may send mail to Japan on the S. S. Gripsholm, reported by the Associated Press as sailing about September 1.

The regulations listed are as follows:

1. One letter from each family.
2. Each letter to be confined to one sheet.
3. Contents must be purely personal, with no reference to government policy or politics.
4. Letters should be written in English.
5. If written other than in English, the language used must be indicated on the outside of the envelope.
6. Letters must bear regular Postage (5c).
7. Envelopes must indicate "Via Gripsholm".

It is further advised that letters be mailed immediately due to the uncertainty of the sailing dat for the vessel.

Kelowna Still Argues Over "Welcome — Or Unwelcome" Japanese

KELOWNA, B.C.—"What happens to the Japs after Nov. 15" debate still goes in full force in the Kelowna district, reports a special feature article carried by the Vancouver Province last week. The Japanese in question are working hard, producing food as they have never produced before, states the article.

On Nov. 15, the 165 evacuee Japanese farmers will be required to move if they have not been granted permits to remain from the Kelowna Japanese committee. These permits, explain Kelowna officials, will be awarded on an individual basis, each application to be judged by the committee on its own merit.

The grower group which favors letting the Japanese stay for the duration state that the Japanese are good farmers, and are ideally suited for this type of work. They are efficient, work hard and cause no trouble.

Mr. Tasaburo CHAKI and family, formerly of House 10, Greenwood, would like to thank the large number of friends who bade them au revoir at the station, and to announce their new address as: c/o A.H. Hann, Picture Butte, Alberta.

NEW DENVER.—Highlighted by a sketch, "The History of New Denver," a concert "under the stars" was presented by the student teachers attending the New Denver Summer school on Thursday evening, August 19.

An interesting note presented in the play, the material for which had been gathered through numerous interviews with the old-time residents, was that the original name of New Denver was Eldorado.

Much appreciation was shown by the audience of the demonstration of modern dancing and a gymnastic pyramid display directed by Mrs. Lee, physical education director, and of the singing and dancing exhibition by the kindergarten youngsters.

Other items on the program included anecdotes by Terry Sugiura and Rose Baba, vocal solos by Katie Oyama and Ritsuko Shin and accordion numbers by Hideye Iguchi. Chairman for the evening was Takashi Tsuji.

District Reps Appointed By Iron Springs Y.P.A.

IRON SPRINGS, Alta.—Tom Doi Art Oshiro, Roy Hayashi and Tom Miyashita were electell representatives of their respective districts at a recent executive meeting of the Iron Springs Y.P.A. Noboru Abe was elected captain of the boys baseball team with Roy Hayashi stepping into his former position as coach. Susie Oshiro was elected girls' softball squad captain.

In a recent issue of The New Canadian there was a slight error in the listing of the executive body of the Y.P.A. in that Hiro Kanashiro was named chairman. Mr. Kanashiro is vice-president and Ed Kimura is the chairman.

"NOKOMIS"

(Continued from Page 1)

a week instead of 6½, I might find ample time to look up this matter. However, he continues, there is a war on and some of us have to work rather short-handed for lack of skilled help, while others carry on in work that could be better done by women or by men past military age or physcially unfit for service.

Pointing out in no clear manner the incident at Hongkong as an example, the editor states that his statements were issued on facts rather sentiment. Stated the editor: These are the facts if you want them. Another is that you cannot change a leopard by removing his spots."

A letter from a friend of the editor in Vancouver, B.C. supports the editor's statements made in the editorial.

Press Clippings...

Another CCF Win

The Pas, Man.—Another C.C.F. triumph was chalked up in the by-election at The Pas in Northern Manitoba, when B. F. Richards, the Commonwealth candidate, was elected by an overwhelming majority over his three coalition opponents for former Premier John Bracken's seat in the Manitoba Legislature.

The Pas, which gave Mr. Bracken, now national leader of the Progressive Conservative party, an acclamation in 1941 after he formed the provincial coalition administration, swung over to the C.C.F. opposition almost completely. Mr. Bracken resigned the seat shortly after accepting the Progressive Conservative leadership last December.

Oshawa, No Want . . .

OSHAWA, Ont.—Mayor W. H. Gifford of Oshawa was reported this week to have said that while there is a shortage of labour in that city, the corporation "is not interested in importing Japanese from British Columbia or anywhere else."

His statement was made in answer to a suggestion by R. S. Sneyd, B. C. Security Commission representative, to a meeting of Oshawa workers and employers that Japanese be brought to the city to relieve the shortage.

Censors at Work . . .

VANCOUVER.—A "hakujin" resident of Vancouver was sentenced to six months imprisonment by Magistrate Mackenzie Mathewson, after he had pleaded guilty to writing a letter which contained statements "likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline or administration of any of His Majesty's Forces."

The letter had been addressed to his brother in Sault Ste. Marie, and was written last March. The letter had been brought to the attention of the authorities by the Censor.

Slow Response for Men . . .

VANCOUVER.—The recruiting of men from the Blue River-Yellowhead road camps for sawmills in the Prince George district has proved to be much slower than was expected according to a Vancouver Sun report.

Operators of these mills have sent representatives to the camps in efforts to get workers but did not meet with immediate success, chiefly because the men asked to be allowed to send their own delegates to observe the conditions in th plants.

Mills along the main C. P. R. line at Donald and Rogers have been meeting with more sucess, obtaining sufficient crews from the camps in the Revelstoke-Sicamous section.

Repatriation Demands . . . .

VANCOUVER. — Resolutions demanding the return of all Japanese residents of Canada to Japan and their permanent exclusion at the end of the war will be a part of the agenda for the convention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities to be held in mid-September at Port Alberni.

These demands headed a list of fifty resolutions submitted by various municipalities dealing extensively with municipal government.

Growing Interest in East . . .

VANCOUVER B.C.— Eastern Canada is showing more interest than ever in the problem of the Japanese in this country, and is likely to pay more attention in the future to representations from British Columbia on this matter, Howard Green, Progressive Conservative M.P. for Vancouver South, told the Sun.

MRS. ARAI PASSES

There passed away at the Kaslo Hospital on Aug. 19, Mrs. Yukik Arai in her 48th year. Mrs. Arai had been long confined to the hospital. She is survived by her husband, Sadakichi Arai, two sons and five daughters in Kaslo and one son in Toronto.

SLOCAN BIRTHS

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. Shi... Maeda a daughter, Yoshiko, on July 1.

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. Junichi Sunohara, a son.

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. Carr Suzuki a daughter.

Plan Inter-Town Tennis Match

Slocan City Committee

SLOCAN.—Recent elections of the Slocan City Japanese Committee resulted in the following officers forming the new executive:

Yuji Shimazaki, president; Toyozo Isozaki, vice-president; Jiro Togawa, treasurer; Shinichi Maeba, chairman; Shinkichi Sakai, vice-chairman; Ichijuro Matsumoto, Yoshikazu Higuchi, Kanichi Yamamoto, auditors; and Suejiro Ibuki, Takeshi Yamamoto, secretaries.

Oyama Girl Engaged

A union of particular interest to residents of the Okanagan Valley is presaged in the announcement by Mr. and Mrs. K. Hayashi of Oyama, B.C., of the engagement of their daughter, Chiyoko, to Mr. Shuo Yamaoka of Kelowna. The "nakodos" for this happy event are Mr. and Mrs. K. Matsumoto of Okanagan Centre, B. C.

POPOFF WEDDING

The marriage took place at Popoff on Aug. 16, of Miss Katsuko Watanabe and Mr. Takashi Machida.

Slocan Visitors

VISITORS IN SLOCAN have been Rosie Okuda who left for Tashme on Aug. 24; Eddie Ide, who returned from London, Ontario; Supreme; George Sato and Ken Onishi from Taft.

Leaving for Ontario points recently have been Chic Akiyama and Chuck Uyeno.

TENNIS, EDGED ITS way into the local sport scene with the completion of a court here early last month. Headed by a small group of former Vancouver Nippon Tennis Club players, the court sees daily use with many new enthusiasts taking to the game rapidly.

Its activity gained momentum rapidly recently with an invitation from New Denver for Slocan to travel up north for the first inter-club match to be held since evacuation.

At the helm of the local club are such notables as Messrs K. Matsubayashi, T. Takenaka and Mr Akiyama, with Mr. W.E. Graham and Constable D. A. Deeks of the RCMP holding executive positions through an early election.

Fumi Deshima, the Japanese B.C. Ladies Champion, is an occasional visitor from Lemon Creek.

Playoff Starts

SLOCAN'S THREE LEAGUES, Seniors, Intermediate and Juniors ended their schedule over the weekend and procced into their play-offs. A mass competition of a team, every team figures in the play-offs.

Graham Giants, the gas-house gang of the Senior League, climaxed their helter-skelter season with an sensational home stretch drive, chalked up 7 straight wins that drive them in a meteroric zoom from third-place right near the top. They were nipped in the last crucial game by Doc. Yasui's dominant Albrights. Fuke Hisazizaki figured prominently in their great surge, working doggedly with his tireless pitching and constant hitting.

The teams finished in this order: Albrights, Graham Giants, Clough Clippers, Gardiner Cubs.

Summer School

(Continued from Page 1)

The importance of personality in the teachers was emphasized by Mr. Lord in his final chat with the teachers. By far the most important is the personality of the individual who is teaching the class, he stated. You have all had teachers upon whom you can look with love and respect. The one who has left a real impression on you is the one whom you would remember for his fairness or his sympathy or for some similar quality. In stressing his points, Mr. Lord drew many examples of good personality from the people from he had met in his travels over the continent.

The Students' Council during the four-weeks Study conducted many extra-curricular activities for the students such as swimming classes, square dancing, knife carving, and choral singing. Projects undertaken by the three classes were on display in the basement to many intrested visitors.

With Tak Tsuji of Bayfarm as the capable president, the Students' Council consisted of Irene Uchida, vice-president; Tomiko Iwasaki, secretary; Kaz Suga, business manager; Harry Shibuya, general assistant; and class representatives, Ritsuko Shin, Miyo Goromaru and Sally Kawaguchi.

Appointed principals for the coming term were Irene Uchida, Lemon Creek; Amy Iwasaki, Rosebery; Myea Okamura, Tashme; Takashi Tsuji, Bayfarm; Molly Fujita, Kaslo; Mary Nagai, New Denver; Yoshiko Tanabe, Popoff; and Terry Sugiura, Sandon. Also attending the school were a number of students from Bridge River, Lillooet, Greenwood, Christina Lake and Minto.

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MYOFU	80c
NORSHIN	10c and 1.00
OHTA'S ISAN	20c and 60c
OIN	50c
POMPHOLIN	35c and 50c
SMILE EYE LOTION	25c and 45c
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▲ベルツ丸五〇仙、一弗、三弗、五弗▲中將湯四〇仙、二弗▲大學目薬二〇仙、三〇仙、五〇仙▲フルチ錠三弗、五弗▲實効散五〇仙、一弗▲實母散五五仙▲妙布八〇仙▲ノーシン一〇仙、一弗▲太田胃散二〇仙、六〇仙▲オイシン五〇仙▲ポンホーリン三五仙、五〇仙▲スマイル目薬二五仙、四五仙▲タムシ液五〇仙▲トモサン七〇仙▲クラブ歯磨二五仙▲ビゲン水白粉三五仙▲美顔白粉二五仙、五〇仙

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Families for Georgian Bay

Mr. Francis Farwell offers employment to several Japanese families at GRIFFITH'S ISLAND in the GEORGIAN BAY. This Island is close to the mainland a few miles from Owen Sound and is owned by Mr. Francis Farwell himself. It is 2,600 acres in size, 2½ miles long and 2½ miles wide. It has three large barns and implement shed and three large buildings. There are three houses, two of which are equiped with electric light, hot and cold water and all conveniences.

"At the present time on the Island there are 33 head of beef cattle, 300 hens and over 3,000 pheasants. Any Japanese proceeding to this Island must be specially qualified for the work. One of them should be able to handle the boats, one a seaworthy 35-ft. fishing boat with an eight cylinder engine and the other a 25-ft. lifeboat with a four cylinder engine. The second man should be an experienced poultryman particularly in regards to incubators. He would be responsible for the commercial production of poultry. The third man should be a practical farmer as he will be responsible for 600 acres of farm land for production and feed.

One of the three men must act as manager and will live in the main house. At least one of the wives should be prepared to cook for Mr. Farwell who usually visits the Island during October and November accompanied by 8 or 10 friends who visit the Island for a period of 20 days. In the winter time the men can be fully occupied cutting cord wood and sawing logs in the wood land. Mr. Farwell would provide furniture, cooking utensils, stoves, etc., and he would be glad to have one of the families go forward first so that arrangements for the others can be made through him. Should the wives assist in any work such as the care of the chickens and pheasants or cooking, they would of course, receive extra remuneration. No fixed salary is offered by Mr. Farwell but he will pay the current wage and this would be definitely settled before final arrangements were made."